LIFE IN FORT DELAWARE.

did not break up the practice of stealing rations, but it gave the men who had been robbed at one meal the opportunity to do their share of the stealing at the next. The vast majority of the men behaved themselves, but those who would steal from their comrades made it hard on all. They did not confine themselves to taking rations,

PUNISHMENT OF THIEVES.

At last the authorities gave the Con-At last the authorities gave the Confederates the right to organize courts and try all offenders, and to fix the penalty, which penalty the Federals carried out. These courts had the unruly bucked-andgagged; drummed over the island, with the offense painted on a board which was tied to them; had them half-shaved, beard and hair, and various other forms of pun-ishment were inflicted. Still the evil existed, till at last it was agreed to resort to force. If any man was robbed, he was to force. If any man was roused, he was to find out the culprit and report to his State division, when the cry was to be raised, "Rally!" on the State whose man had been robbed. All of the men were to rally, and then take the thief by force State barracks in which he lived, and kill him.

The raiders laughed at this, but the men meant to do as agreed, unless the Yankees stopped them by force, but the Federals had been troubled by the thieves almost as much as the Confederates, and were not likely to object to the extent of making the determination of the men nu-

One afternoon I was lying on my bunk looking out of a hole I had cut through the side of the house. Everything was quiet. The South Carolina division was between the Louisiana and Texas divi-sions, and my bunk was next to the partition which separated us from the Louis-iana troops. Quite near to this partition was a window in the Louisiana division. and a man was at work there making bone and gutta-percha rings. A boy came up carrying a string of rings which he was trying to sell. The man at the window

suddenly as a ball from a gon. He dis-appeared under the water in the twinkling of an eye. The Mississippian kept on, not stopping to see what he had done. The knife cut the Texan's arm to the bone near the shoulder, and had it not built, been for some of the mea, who got him The material for this building, or the

leave the matter to be settled as the diers had determined. The thief and the prisoners at night were strict. ald not interfere, but would leave the better class of soldiers to settle the matwith a proposition that put a stop to their

drinking water at Fort Delaware was obtained by catching water in large fed on bread and water for awhile.

The buildings The most in the roofs of the buildings. the buildings. The weather being warm, the tar on the roofs was soft and consedrinking water was ambercolored. The water, in addition to being again. impregnated from the tar, was very warm, as the tanks were uncovered and fully ex-

beef which was sometimes eaten, there was much sickness; the death rate averaged about 35 per day, the North Carolina soldiers dying faster than any other.

The men were allowed to bathe in the canals and in the river; they washed their clothes in the canals. The great bulk of them, however, seemed to have no desire to keep clean and those who did, found it almost impossible, from the crowded

condition of quarters. Some caught rats and ate them, while others caught catfish in the river for food. These fish were as numerous as mosqui-

in Alaska, and were fat.



knife. The Texan threw up his left arm Gen. Schoopf, the commandant of the post, and enught the blow from the knife, but in his rounds, discovered this, and he was the force of the blow knocked him into very much put out, as the remedy was the canal and under the water about as very simple—dump these things during

be would have bled to death.

who possible, most of it, was landed at the wharf on the would have bled to death. In the meantime the crowd was making tal was built on the northeast part of the a rush for the Louisiana brracks, the island. The iumber was carried by the door of which was soon blockaded by prisoners from the wharf to the building those trying to get out. About the time site. Late in the afternoon some who had the men got to the door the Yankee planned to escape would lay a plank down. guards, with an officer, had arrived. After at night, after the prisoner had tied his ciches to one end, he would push the plank into the stream. In most cases the hurt anyone this time, provided the Louis tide was too strong for them to propel inna folks would produce the thief who stole the rings and the rings. After securing this agreement, the officer told the men in the Louisiana barracks to at once bring out the thief and the rings; if they bring out the thief and the rings; if they taken back to the fort. The first cap-did not, he would not intervene, but would ture put the guards on the lookout and the sol- regulations adopted for the control of the rings were found. The boy got his rings, through the ignorance of a guard in obey-and the Federal officer stated to all that ing his orders, or through malice, some the next time anything was stolen, he prisoners were shot; notwithstanding every precaution, escapes or attempts to eswho succeeded in reaching the Delaware shore generally made good their return we received. South. Those who were caught were con-

fined in the fort and, I understood, were The Delaware militia were the most hu mane guards we had. The 6th Mass., th one of Baltimore fame, were bad. They would shoot to get an excuse to shoot again. The regulars in the fort had

nothing to do with us. When cold weather was coming on al fection of the sun's rays from the sur-rounding water that nearly all of the fresh beef furnished the soldiers with the soldiers were marched out of the barracks, and their clothing was inspect ed. Each man was provided with a good pair of shoes, two suits of underded out of the pair of shoes, two suits of underded out of the sun's rays from the sun-fresh beef furnished the soldiers with the sun's soldiers. of the prisoners were marched out of the spoil before it could be cooked, especial by as it was furnished in such large quantities and was piled up, which intensified the heat in the mass. The beef was the best I ever saw, before or since, had it been promptly delivered to us. It is the mass that the mass is the mass of the same work of the mass of the special spec coats the men were comfortable. The rainwater from the roofs was no longer used; tugboats with water tanks in their hulls ran regularly between the fort and gist \$5.50 for it. If it does not I will pay Brandywine Creek and brought water him myself. it been promptly delivered to us. In consequence of the water and the tainted rainwater from the roofs was no longer from there every day and pumped it into the tanks. Thus we got good water, the death rate was greatly decreased. We estimated that about 2,000 men died dur-

RETALIATORY MEASURES. Things seemed to be all right for the Winter—good clothing, good -fires, good water, and a good hospitul—when suddenly the Yankees raised the cry, "Andersonville." Of course, we did not know have learned that people in general are Those who had money could buy from the sutier's store. Some made bone and gutta-percha rings, and sold them to visit.

The men were allowed a choice between that it meant, but we soon found out. The men were allowed a choice between that is all I sak. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. gutta-percha rings, and sold them to visitors, often for as much as \$10 for one
ring. People visited the island to see us,
and as a rule, were very kind, often giving the men money.

The men were allowed a choice between
a blanket and an overcoat; they were not
allowed to keep both. All of the stoves
were taken out of the barracks, except one
for each 500 men, and one bushel of coal

That is an 1 acas. If I am I don't expect
a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter.

Let me send you an order for the medifor each 500 men, and one bushel of coal g the men money.

A Yankee soldier was detailed to look allowed to each stove for 24 hours. The after the cleanliness of the men and the quarters, and had them get out in the yard every few days, so that the barracks could be cleaned, but which was done only after a fashion. There were too many

was with the boy. In the crowd which passed near me was a man who belonged to the Texas barracks. He was running, and just behind him was a six-foot discense and order in the barracks existed in the kitchen with a butcherknife in his hand. He and the Texas were running in the path by the edge of one of the canais. Just as they got together the Texan shouled: "Hurral to the received were prisoners, and it was necessary to be strict with them, as the passed near me was a man who belonged to the received from all money sent us. At first we were allowed to write to anybody, and somehow, it seemed that the prisoners were removed to the requests for montain and was headed for Chattanghal and all offal which was cast into the river and the requests for money, and goods in a lively manner, for we received two any of the request of the remove area. Harper posted that we could write to relatives only. It was found that under this head our relatives were as numerous as friends But in every day; so that we were again stopped from writing. After awhile an order was posted that we could write to our fathers mothers, brothers and sisters. Again Again the mail and package business was lively. The authorities soon found out that lots of us ought to have been in the Northern army, as it appeared that our fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters lived in the it looked like there was an organized so-

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it. After 2,000 experiments, I have learned

how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is im-possible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of

I have no sample. Any medicine that the can affect Rheumatism with but a few We doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly

ing the months of July, August and September. The smallpox broke out, but did not become epidemic.

Here we have a such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens

> harm you, anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 531, Racine, Wis. Mild cases not chronic are often cured

Those deprived of the fire had to run up and down the building as long as they could, and would then lie down on the boards, and cover up with a blanket or boards, and cover up with a blanket or wheeler.

ow's horse being shot from under him.

ing column could be seen for some dis. wounded."

Wheeler made several attempts to use artillery at elevated points, but, be-

nooga. So after this short campaign of about 10 days, Middle Tennessee was free from the enemy.

Stanley's cavalry was sent to Winchester, where it remained in camp for about two weeks. While here we heard the glorious news of the fall of Vicksburg and glorious news of the fall of Vicksburg and the standard of the st

Death of Gen. Stein. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to elate an incident of the civil war ante dating the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. 7, 1862, and its sequel immediately following that engagement. The writer was fortunate in making the acquaintance Maj. Murray and Col. Stein, of Me-ide's command, of the Confederate Bride's command, of the Confederate forces operating in Arkansas. The officers mothers, brothers and sisters lived in the North. I got the name of a young lady living in Kentucky, whom I had never seen or heard of before, nor she of me. I wrote her an affectionate letter and signed it as her very dear brother. As the letter was to be read before it left the reletter was to be read before it left the fort, I could not explain anything; but the mail soon brought me a letter from her as my dear sister. She had taken in the local proposition of the Confederate to First Colors on fort orders. As the commander of the Federal forces. As the headquarters of the army were at Springfield, Mo., these officers were entertiated at Crossville, Mo., until the relation of our answer to their message. The turn of our answer to their message. The writer formed a very great attachment for the bearers of the flag, and, at parting we had a parting we immed into the ditch west of the fort, as my dear sister. She had taken in the local proposition to admit ex-Confederates to Soldiers' Homes. He believes in making treason odious and not in extenuating it.

Serg't W. H. Honneus, 6th Mass. Light works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the morning of that date. We unslung our knapsacks near some old Confederate works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the morning of that date. We unslung our knapsacks near some old Confederate works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the morning of that date. We unslung our knapsacks near some old Confederate works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the morning of that date. We unslung our knapsacks near some old Confederate works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the morning of that date. We unslung our knapsacks near some old Confederate works, and charged Fort Gregg. We lad marched from Five Forks, or Hatcher's Run, on the headquarters of the fort works and the comm as my dear sister. She had taken in the facts of the case without a word of explanation. I got a box from Kentucky, and it was full of good things. It was planation. I got a box from Kentucky, and it was full of good things. It was almost big enough for a one-horse load. In my letter I had not asked for anything. This was the way all along the line. No restrictions could reduce the correspondence and the inflow of money, and that I feared we would find the dead had respondence and the inflow of money, and the line with the line with the line with some other boys of the 67th obio, scaled the parapet and lay on the outer edge. When a Confederate stuck his outer edge. When a Confederate stuck his day after the battle of Prairie Grove, with a young comrade of my regiment, viewing the bodies of the dead, I remarked to him that I feared we would find the dead bady with some other boys of the 67th obio, scaled the parapet and lay on the Ohio, scaled the parapet and lay on the National Homes.

J. B. Wently, Co. I, 78th Pa., Horse-blents, we would fire. After we had scaled the parapet, the light of the National Encampment at Washington this Fall. Comrade Wently was near me, and loaded guns that I feared we would find the dead bady. Sometimes line. No restrictions could reduce the correspondence and the inflow of money, and ciety at the North for our benefit, and the names we got fell in our way "acci- front of Gen. Hindman's batteries, we of Colonel (then Brigadier-General) Stein, Those who dentally on purpose." The Yankees did not mind it, for they got 5 per cent. of all we received.

(To be continued.)

The Yankees did not mind it, for they got 5 per cent. of all dismounted, and approaching the body, which lay as if in repose, with no apparaent wounds, the hands and arms in grace-

ful position, I had no hesitation in pro-nouncing that we had found the object of our search. Opening the coat and waist-coat front and white live I. I think it was in the Second Divicoat front and white linen shirts, I found a blood stain upon the under garment, but little larger than the orifice made by the fatal bullet. The uniform of gray and the underclothing were almost spotless, and it seemed to me, at the time, that the rendered."

Sergeaut. Soon recruits began to arrive, and Co. Q increased in membership to nearly 130. Among the late recruits was a man named Martin, or Marvin, who, after drawing three days ratious, was detended to me, at the time, that the rendered." well as myself, when preparing for the engagement.—EDWIN R. NEAL. Captain, Co. C. 16th Ill. Cav., National Soldiers' Home, Va.

A Great Story. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade
Benson's "Who Goes There?" is one of
the most unique and powerful stories of
the civil war yet written. To the ordinary
interest attending a Union spy's hazardous adventures is added the extraordinary
fascination of the psychological feature—
the sudden loss of revenue. Sullivan was a Corporal and his brother
Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal
John and Henry Canate, brothers, were
privates, as were also Sanford and Henderson Edwards; Alfred and Thomas Stice, Joseph
and Thomas Tillman. Making eight pairs the sudden loss of memory by a shell concussion and the remarkable processes of its gradual return, or find the concesses of its gradual return, or find the concesses of its gradual return. its gradual return, or final full recovery. In this respect the story equals in interest Hugh Conway's "Called Back" or Bulwer's renowned "Strange Story." I do not think that "The Crisis," by Churchill, excels in literary merit, or in its pleas-ing denouement this narrative, while it

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am ery glad the President has given very glad the President has given one of the most important places in his gift to my old cormade of the Powder River and Ash Hollow campaign, on the Laramie Plains, in 1865—Lieut, Eugene F. Ware. my old cormade of the Powder River and Ash Hollow campaign, on the Laramie Plains, in 1865—Lieut Eugene F. Ware. John B. Turchin by the Penof the 7th Iowa Cav. The President will never regret the selection of a man of his high character as a soldier and a citizen.—

JOHN GUTHRIE Co. C. 24 U. S. Cay Sol. Company River for the rest flow Turchin in the control of the high character as a soldier and a citizen.— John Guthrie, Co. C. 2d U. S. Cav., Sol-The weak and the sickly never felt a fire. by one or two bottles. At all druggists. diers' Home, Washington, D. C.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

Experiences of a Confederate Prisoner of War During 1863 and 1864.

By W. A. JOHNSON, G. D. 2d S. C.

The food given to us at Eart Delaware was needed and army, and there was plearly, although the first end of the first their comrades. The ratios, cooked when he wanted the barracks, effect comrades. The ratios, cooked when he wanted the barracks of the router of the man were then unwerbed in and harder of the confederate soldiers ran fare banks at a place. The man were then unwerbed in and harder of the ratios. This grading man at a place coffee or son for each man at a place to the ratio. This grading man at a place to the ratio of t in importance with the others. This was the left wing of Bragg's army, and was ledd by Polk's Corps and Wheeler's cavalled in articles written by those of our distance in rear of this gap.

On June 23, 1863, the white tents of stanley's cavalley, which at that time was near Triune, disappeared like frost before an Autumn sun. The column moved out that as the Eagleville turnsike, with Campbell's brigade of Mitchell's Division in advance, a short distance beyond Eagles with the enemy, who fell back to Rover. At this place, late in the afteraoon, Campbell's brigade had a short engagement with part of Wheeler's cavallry. In this engagement the 1st Tenn. Cav. lost two belief and several wounded. Col. Brown-like and several wounded. Col. Brown-like like and several wounded. Col. Brown-like like arms and left wing of Bragg's army, and was sentated by those of our of the Fourth Corps. The next day we opponents who were heroes in a lost cause, and hereby tender my thanks to Dr. Cand hereby tender my thanks to Dr. Can

part of Wheeler's cavalry. In this engagement the 1st Tenn. Cav. lost two killed and several wounded, Col. Brownpersonal knowledge of the history of the Iron Brigade after that date. In De-The army marched a short distance beyond Rover, where it bivonacked for the hight. Early next morning Stanley moved toward Middleton, and soon the "pop! to the Second Corps, In Februsian Table 1988 and 1988 and 1988 and 1988 and 1988 after that date. In December, 1864, the 19th Ind. was taken the brigade and consolidated with the 20th Ind. and the command was assigned to the Second Corps. In Februsian Table 1988 and 198 toward Middleton, and soon the "pop! signed to the Second Corps. In February, 1865, Gen. E. S. Bragg, with the 24th Mich. and two small Pennsylvania regiour front.

At Middleton Wheeler offered some resistance, but was forced to retire with some loss. Here the men passed a very impleasant night, as the clouds continued to weep.

From this place Stanley moved to the extreme right of the army, followed by the Reserve Corps, under Granger. The rain of the past few days had rendered the dirt roads almost impassable.

Mich, and two small Pennsylvania regiments, that did not belong to the brigade, took boat at City Point for Fort McHenry. That was the last we saw of the General until the war closed. But the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis, were left, and reported to Gen. Meade. We were ordered back to our position in front of Petersburg. The 6th Wis, had retained the brigade flag. About this time the 91st N. Y. was sent from Fort McHenry and the brigade was reorganized with that regiment temporarily atthe dirt roads almost impassable.

On approaching Guy's Gap, Stanley deployed his men, and sent forward a strong line of skirmishers, who soon became warmly engaged. As the lines advanced the wheat and growing curn were transled. '65, and warmly engaged. As the lines advanced the whole the wheat and growing corn were trampled down and entirely destroyed by the mosting cavalry. After considerable skirmishing and a heavy artillery fire the whole line was ordered forward, and in a short time the gap was in our possession. Stanley pushed ahead through the gap and soon came upon the abandoned earth works.

From Guy's Gap to Shelbyville is seven miles, with a good turnpike the entire distance. At many places the road was straight, so that the rapidly-marching column could be seen for some dis-

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Serg't C. P. Kibler, Co. L. Cole's Cav trying to sell. The man at the window stopped him and requested him to hand the mixed by the stopped him and requested him to hand him the fired him the fir Serg't C. P. Kibler, Co. L. Cole's Cavardat his pursuers.

As Stanley approached Shelbyville he spineer. Department of West Virginia, is

O. and W. J. Hendricks, A. J. and M. C. Maburn, D. J. and H. D. McClarmore, L. B. and J. G. Oranges, J. W. and T. C. Sawyer, J. H. and W. B. Woowward, J. C. and M. H. Henderson. J. C. Henderson was received and the other one rewere more numerous."

which he handed to me to fire. Our colors to The National Tribune since 1885, and were the first on the Confederate works."

THE 55TH PA. AT FORT GREGG. D. B. Henry, Co. I,,55th Pa., Cookport, Pa., writes: "I have read the article writ-ten by Maj. S. F. Shaw, Chief Engineer Department of West Virginia. I think he is mistaken in the corps to which he beat front and white linen shirts, I found sion of that corps. It was commanded by

BROTHERS IN A MISSOURI COMMAND.

J. Wesley Isle, of Edmond, Oklahoma, Ter., writes that in Co. II, 3th Mo. S. M. Cav., Jos. A. Isle served as Sergeant and his brother Jno. W. as Corporal; A. H. Sullivan was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a private; D. M. Pea was a Corporal and his brother Ben was a Co

R. E. Wilkins, North Stockholm, N. Y. is very much opposed to private pension St., Indianapolis, Ind., would like some bills. He says it is not pleasant reading to those survivors of the civil war who have been waiting for years the action of The National Tribune would like to se-

the Pension Bureau, to read that in one cure the name of the Secretary of the Reis not so unique in the absorbing central day the Senate passed 250 of these bills, idea.—Sergt. Newron B. Spencer, 179th N. Y. V., Middletown, N. Y.

The New Commissioner.

Editor National Triplene.

Editor Na

GEN, TURCHIN AND HIS WIFE, Martin O. Holstar, Co. C, 16th Ill. Cav. Comrade Holstar first met Gen, Turchin in 1861, when he was Colonel of the 19th Ill. write to him. [Christ

He last met him at a grand ball at the North Side Turner Hall, July 16, 1864. This ball was given in honor of Co. B, 1st Ill. Dragoons, later Co. C. 16th Ill. Cav. The command was familiarly known as

of Shiloh, siege of Co.inth, and accompanied the regiment on the Red River ment, this Fall, be arranged in the same panied the regiment on the Red River expedition; was present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg; it went with Sherman's army of relief to Chattanooga and was with the regiment in the battle of Missionary Ridge; went to the relief of Knoxville and was later in the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment went with A. J. Smith to drive Price from Missouri;

J. N. Waddell, Taylorsville, Ill., whose later the regiment was at Nashville and article on Lee's surrouder appeared in the same order, by Military Divisions as during the order of the orde J. Smith to drive Price from Missouri; later the regiment was at Nashville, and still later took a prominent part in the capture of Mobile. The eagle was with the regiment during its four years and six months of service, and was taken back to Wisconsin. I do not remember when the bird died, but I believe it was in 1870. His remains are on exhibition in the State Historical room at Madison, Wis. The above is the history of 'Old Abe,' as told to me by my brother-in-law, who served in Co. K, 8th Wis."

THE 13TH IND.

Waddell, Taylorsville, Ill., whose article on Lee's surrender appeared in a recent issue of The National Tribune, writes that a mistake was made; the Battery referred to was Capt. Elder's Battery B, 1st U. S. L. A., and not B, 1st W. Va. L. A. Comrade Waddell was beside the Battery on Lynchburg Road when it cassed firing, and inquired of one of the gunners what Battery it was.

John H. Bratschi, Co. D, 74th Pa., Commander of John A. Logan Post, 59, Erin, Tenn., writes he believes Comrade J. S. Belknap, of Weston's Mills, N. Y., has not been in a position to judge the feelings of ex-Confederates. Commander

Henry Harrington, 12th Ill., Benedict, Neb., writing under date of April 6, says: "This is the 40th anniversary of the bat-tle of Shiloh. I was in the Sunday battle. That evening we were relieved and returned to our old camp for supper.

John Chestnut, Co. K. 38th Ill., Winterwrites that his company had 18 pairs of brothers in it; as follows: B. W. W. B. Chandler, of Patoka, Ill., writes:

Hard Joseph Harris, Matthew and Boss Bridges, John and Joseph Allison, Tower glorious news of the fall of Vicksburg and one was rejected; namely, J. A. and S. P. George Sutton, John W. and Lewis the victory at Gettysburg, in honor of Anderson, W. S. and D. T. Boliver, J. C. Brooks, Roston and William Welch, the victory at Gettysburg, in honor of Anderson, W. S. and D. T. Boliver, J. C. Brooks, Roston and Whitam Weich, which a salute was fired, -W. R. Carter, and J. B. Belcher, L. B. and G. W. Col-Hense and Joseph Moulden, George and J. B. Belcher, L. B. and G. W. Col-Hense and Joseph Moulden, George and J. Sidney Kibler, J. F. and L. D. McNeley. Sidney Kibler, J. F. and L. D. McNeley.

VIEWS OF A HAWAHAN COMRADE. W. L. Eaton, Co. I, 4th Mich. Cav. 1941 S. King street, Honolulu, H. I., writes: "I read in my 'bible," as my wife calls The National Tribune, that ferent Pests are contending for the honor jected. And it was not called the com-pany of brothers, either, as the cousins Straut, of Geo. W. De Long Post, 45, was born in 1849, and served in the navy." Comrade Eaton strongly condemns the

has all copies on file except those of '97, '98 and '99, when he was in the

mountains prospecting.

Lathrop A. Johnson, 105th Ohio, 1790 Park Ave., Riverside, Cal., writes that Co. Q, 105th Ohio, as stated by Comrade Wildman, was composed of those who did not veteranize with the 38th Ohio. At Comrade Johnson was detailed as Orderly-Sergeant. Soon recruits began to arrive,

son says that he was never seen by the regiment again. Mike Casey, Owens, La., writes that in a recent issue of The National Tribune, he saw a statement that the monitor Milwaukee was sunk in Mobile Bay and lost nearly all her crew. Comrade Casey says that he was on the monitor at the time and that not a single life was lost Washington Cahoon, Utica, Mich., quests that some comrade write for The

Mich. Cav.
William H. Ward, Co. E. 6th Kan.,
Lucas, Wash., writes that he is opposed
to many provisions of the Quay Bill.
Comrade B. F. Crabill, 246 S. Noble



THE BIGGEST LITTLE THINGS ON THE MARKET.

Our Quick-Cut Mincing Knife cuts 70 inches where old styles cut 10.

It's all in the curved binde, and housewives can't do without it. 25 cents.

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ents. Our aim has been to reduce and make as easy a possible kitchen work, and no better articles han these have ever been invented.

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To the first 500 replies we will send all of the shove Household Helps for 50 cents. Answer it once, inclose 50 cents, and state where you aw this advertisement, and the above three seful articles will be sent promptly. We have a line of novelty knives that will afterest you. Ask for circulars.

THE CANTON CO., 1201 E. 4th St.

cer, Co. C, 17th Iowa, is opposed to admission of ex-Confederates to Soldiers' Homes. He says: "I have lived in Florida for the past 21 years, and the ex-Confed-

FRE Social success; improve your talents; and social success; improve your talents; and bad habits; and wield wonderful power and influence over others? If so, write for our book —by thirty eminent specialists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Hypnotism. Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing, Etc. It is the most remarkable work of the century. Positively nothing like it ever before published. It has brought success to thousands. We guarantee success to you or forfeit \$1,000,00 in gold. The book is free. A postal card from you to-day brings the to-morrow. Address,

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Wanted, Land Warrants.

-Mr. Hunter is a hustler: had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on National Tribune a history of the old 2d file, and will look up yours. Fee due when Write at once. you get your money.

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